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THE MOUTH OF THE LEAMY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

CHAPTER VIII.

[CONTINUED.]

"There was that he loathed," sighed Amise to herself, but it was all breathed in one inarticulate sigh, and she answered mournfully, "No; it was no fault of poor Captain Stafford's. Ah! Sir Walter, you who know those seas, see you any hope? May they not have rounded the world like Sir Francis Drake, and be yet on their way?"

"I can scarce entertain that hope, fair mistress," sadly said Raleigh. "Stafford was no man to transgress his instructions so widely for glory's sake. Moreover, I have heard tidings from a freshly returned vessel that weigh heavy on me." He paused.

"They cannot be worse than our forebodings," faintly but eagerly said Amise.

"Then it must be told," said Raleigh.—"The Captain of the Gainful Mariner came yesterday to Drake and me with tidings that he had fallen on the hull of a ship that he fully believes to be the Elizabeth, lying off a reef of rocks some ten days' sail from the Azores. He searched the rock, but found no living man there."

"No living man!" repeated Amise.

"Ay, for he found two recent corpses of English seamen, lightly buried in sand, with rocks rolled over it, as might be done by men destitute of tools."

"Then the others—"

"Mark you, Mistress Amise, they had not perished, for if so, some at least had lain unburied. They must have been taken off by some ship,—Spanish or English? that is the question."

Amise could almost have re-echoed the question with a scream, so momentous did she will know it to be. Was it an ignominious death or liberty? But lighter voices came in,—"Spanish or English? Sir Walter, are you the man to put that query?"

And Amise, presently waking from the whirl of emotion, found that the hospitable gentry of the borders of Dartmoor were pressing upon Grace their invitations to bring her mother and Amise farther inland. Every one was explaining the various arrangements for driving the cattle up to the moor, and for the women and children to betake themselves to its valleys on the first alarm of actual landing, and every vehicle, from the Mayoress of Plymouth's coach down to the humblest cart on a country farm, seemed to be ready to be put in requisition. Even Sir Walter Raleigh and Mr. Kirkham, though without the least alarm lest Philip II's invasion should ultimately succeed, thought the lonely mouth of the Leamy might be tempting for those sudden undisciplined descents, most terrible of all for the unprotected, and strongly urged on Grace that she should bring her mother out of reach of the danger.

"If there be need, it shall be done; thanks, my kind uncle," said Grace; "but scarcely as yet. There would be more certain danger to my mother in attempting to move her, and, even were it not so, an untimely flight would dishearten our tenants."

"There spoke the Queen's true subject," said Mr. Kirkham, grasping his niece's hand; "you are right, Grace; flee not when no man pursueth! We at Plymouth, and Hawkins and the rest of us on the look-out at the Scillies, will send you ample notice if there were pressing danger."

"Lack-a-day!" sighed a mincing, fluttering young dame, whose high-crowned hat and yellow-laced farthingale, with a hoop extending from her moor pony's tail to his nose, wildly imitating Lady Raleigh's of last year; "you have the heart of a lion, Mistress Grace; I should die on the spot if I thought the villain Spaniard's were within a hundred miles of me? I could not sleep sound for a single night down there on the coast. I call it a sin. What can render her so headstrong, Amise?"

"Fears for our mother," said Amise.

"Our mother! She is none of yours," repeated the bride; "You are not bound to her or to Undercliff. Come up to us, Amise; we have plenty of young sparks forever with us, and are as merry as the day is long, with music and dancing to drive fear away! And my brother Harry would be your devoted servant. Ah!—"

For Amise, taking advantage of some movement among the horses, had slipped out of her young lady-ship's neighborhood, and was on the other side of Mr. Kirkham's broad back.

The lady, however, rattled on to Raleigh; "Ah! poor little Amise Colyton knows not what manners are, and no wonder, mumping forever in that narrow hole. So fair and wealthy as she is, too! One would have thought she would have deemed herself well quit of so lubberly a fellow as Mark Lynch; but they do say that the sailor-gentleman had stolen her heart, and belike he did, for sport must have been scant at Undercliff. However, be that as it may, 'tis more folly to sit in a corner weeping over spilt cream, and Grace Lynch ought not to be so self-seeking as to allow it! I shall speak to Master Kirkham. He has some power with them, and did Harry win her he were a made man."

But ere the lady's long speech was ended, the throng was melting away, and the troops were joined by their leaders, and led away to meet again so soon as a beacon on the Hoe should give warning of the first sight of the enemy.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SPANISH DESCENT.

The beacon had blazed! Drake's game at bowls had been played out. The night was over of which we have heard, "Such night in England ne'er hath been and ne'er again shall be"; the men of the Undercliff estate were with the train-bands on the watch under Mr. Kirkham's command, and the Leamy at full tide glistened tranquilly in the July sun, the swans sailed majestically beneath the wooded banks on the opposite side, and Grace was supporting Mrs. Lynch as she walked along the garden, and, as Amise cut the lavender, babbled of laying them round those first shirts to which her infant Mark was soon to take instead of his swaddling clothes.

Amise with her basket was somewhat in advance, and had turned a corner of the garden out of sight, when suddenly, with a startled face, pale cheeks, and panting breath, she flew back, and laying her hand on Grace's arm, gasped out, "O Grace! they are come! They are in the river!—Old Kelland knows she is of Spanish build. Dick is come to warn us. But they are putting out a boat. O Grace! what shall we do?"

"What is it? What does she say?—Nothing wrong with Baby Mark!" asked the mother.

"No, no, mother," said Grace, in the usual persuasive voice in which she spoke to her. "Only we will come up the hill, Amise, child, run on. You know what we fixed. You and the maids up into the cavern. I will bring her when she will move."

"With you! I will not leave you!" cried Amise, trying to get Mrs. Lynch's other arm into her own, and thus to drag her on to a cavern, amid rocks and trees some half mile up the river, where there was little chance of any Spaniard penetrating.

"Who is she? What would she? Why does she not cut the lavender to scent my babe's shirts?" demanded Mrs. Lynch, fretfully withdrawing her arm.

Amise wrung her hands with despair.

"Foolish wench," said Grace, but still tenderly, "see you not that you are one of my worst cares? Off! Fear not for us. I will bring her as well as I can, and God will help me and save us."

"Together, or not at all, wildly cried Amise. "Oh! for some one to carry her!"

The boy had run down to the house with his terrible tidings, and the maids flocked out in terror, some running up to their mistress, some rushing up the hill to the woods, and Grace was endeavoring to make her voice heard.

"Amise—Molly, any of you—to the stables. Harness the horse to any cart you can see. You, Jenny, help me to carry her down to it. So we may yet reach the cave. Never mind the stuff."

Grace's presence of mind so far prevailed, that Amise had sprung off to the stable to execute her part of the design, and Jenny, a stout country girl, was about to lift the old lady off the ground, when there was a redoubled shriek, and on the water's edge, on the steps from the garden, Grace beheld a dark figure in the too well-known garb of a Spaniard.

The maids, one and all, crowding scream upon scream, fled headlong, and Grace was left alone with the helpless, unconscious figure on her arm. She saw instantly that flight was out of the question, and that the slight remnant of Spanish chivalry was the only hope. She courtesied with dignity, that she might make it evident that she was of the gentle blood, to which the Spaniards were wont sometimes to accord mercy, and had begun to speak, little hope as there was of his understanding English. "Sir, I entreat mercy for—"

But with outstretched arms he sprang on, dropped on his knee at their feet, clasped his hands above his head, with a wild cry, "Mother, mother! Grace! Don't you know me? Where's my father?—Where's Amise?"

Ere, however, Grace had done more than sob out one "Mark!" her mother was clinging to her in terror. "What is it? Who is he, child? He is a rude stranger. Where's your father? Where is little Mark?"—and her eyes roamed over the garden as if seeking her infant and his nurse, to protect them from the intruder.

"Mother, I am here! I am Mark. O mother! your blessing," cried Mark, still kneeling and trying to seize and kiss the withered hand; but this only added to her terror, no less than did Grace's earnest assurances that Mark, her son Mark, was indeed before her. They confused her.—She pushed both son and daughter aside with hasty, trembling hands, bade Grace not hinder her, for she must go to the child when strange men were about, and set off with hurried, tottering steps along the terrace.

The tears were running down Mark's cheeks as he rose to his feet, and imploringly calling, would have reached and withheld her; but Grace laid her hand on him. "It would terrify her to death," she said. "No; do not follow too fast; she might harry and fall. Oh! Mark; poor Mark, what a return! But thank God!"

And Grace, strained in her brother's arms, tasted of one moment at least of intense, exclusive joy, ere she was forced to hear and reply to his agonized question, "How long has it been thus?"

"For two whole years. Long before our father's death."

"My father!"—and letting grace go, he staggered against the wall, covering his face with his hands.

"Dear Mark, it was a peaceful decay.—The malady must needs have had its course. He left his blessing for you."

Mark groaned aloud.

"Come in, brother," entreated Grace.—"She may yet know you in the house. Take off that Spanish beaver,—put back your hair. O, if you could for a moment look like the Mark who went! Why so Spanish?" she added.

"We were captured, and rose on the crew of our captor," said Mark. "No other clothes could we come by. I forgot the terror they might cause."

"Come to your own chamber; don your own clothes; then, perhaps—" began Grace, her heart beating to know who was included in that see.

"Alack! no, Grace; not now. We must be up in time for the battle with the Spaniard," said Mark hurriedly. "There is not an hour to lose. Stafford" (Grace's question was answered, and her heart leapt up again) "would not even put into the Sound after what he heard at Falmouth, but granted me these two hours, while he sets the treasure ashore, that I might run in with the boat, and hear—"

He was moving towards the house all the time, Grace clinging to his arm, and pressing it fondly, as his last words ended in a groan.

By this time the panic had begun to subside. Amise, having first been told that the enemy was come, and had seized on Mistress Grace, and then, as she rushed out of the court, had met another maid hysterically shrieking that the old lady was running about demented, had thereupon turned, on a sudden impulse, to take the care of the helpless one, whom she found in the hall trembling, but crooning over her old murmur, "Where, where was her baby, Mark?"

Amise had gently taken her hand to soothe, and, if possible, lead her away, when the wonderful sight came before her eyes of Grace, rosy, tearful, yet ineffably happy, on the arm of—of— Dark, browned, black-bearded as he was, Amise had no doubt and no dread; but, turning crimson, she stood fast-rooted to the spot. She, whom he had loathed and fled, how could she speak the welcome to his home?

He seemed to look for none from her. Only he stepped towards her, grasped her hand in both his, and said. "Fear nothing from me, Amise Colyton. These years have taught me how much better a choice you made than of me! If God give us the victory in the coming strife, he shall be with you, and I!—I will trouble you no more."

A burning kiss was on Amise's hand.—Mark was gone! His appearance would have seemed a mere phantom, but that in Amise's hand was laid one gold ring from a much larger finger, and from her own was gone her own betrothal ring.

Amise wept in agony that evening; and Grace's deadly whiteness *might* be due to the perils in which she knew her brother to be engaged.

CHAPTER X.

WHICH?

"She is yours," said Mark, as climbing up the sides of the ship he laid his hand on Stafford's shoulder.

"How," began Stafford, eagerly wringing his hand.

"How me no hows," hastily answered Mark. "How? Why my father is dead, my mother is doating, my love's faithless. Is not that *how* enough for you? You will see it soon enough, without maddening me with pity."

"Mark!"

But Mark had moved out of reach of a confidential murmur into the midst of the sailors, and merely replied by touching his hat and standing ready for orders. Stafford knew his mood, and though burning with gratitude and pity, durst not break in on it. Indeed, it was a night of little talk or repose. All sail was crowded on, and the Santa Clara was hastened in the track of the Armada, whose mighty crescent-formed squadrons had swept up the Channel. The prisoners had all been set ashore on one of the many islets of the "still vexed Bermoothes," where there was no danger of their not subsisting until some Spanish ship should pick them up. Only Adrian Vankirke had been retained, since from the murmurs of the crew it was gathered that they would have revenged on him their capture by the heretics, whom he had been so romantic as to take on board; and he still secretly convalescent, sat on deck, marvelling at the audacity of Stafford, and alert to interfere to save him and his crew as his own captives, should need so require.

All the summer night they sailed, and saw the early sun rise over a sea still blue and lonely, but ere he had reached his full height, there were booming sounds as of thunder in spite of the blue sky; and by and by, white clouds of smoke came rolling over the sea, flashes irradiating them from time to time, while now and then a forest of masts appeared above, to be quickly concealed again.

The excitement of the young men, Vankirke and all, was exceeding; but Stafford, wild as were Mark and almost all the sailors to be in the fray, would not move forward till he could perceive through the smoke where was a fit interval for bearing down into the midst. Ignorant as he was of the plan of attack, he was anxious to discern the flag-ship, and there place himself under orders, and he further knew that in spite of the English flag obtained in haste at Falmouth, there was peril to him in the height of the *melee*, from the unmistakably Spanish appearance of his ship.

After a time the flashes became less frequent, the smoke less dense; the English vessels, often with sorely tattered sails, began to show forth plainer; in fact the cessation on their part was, as Stafford shrewdly guessed, for want of powder, and as the atmosphere became clearer, so that the green shores of the Isle of Wight grew visible, the English vessels might be seen making for the shelter of the Solent, where they might be able to procure powder from Portsmouth for the next day's fight. The great Spanish ships in their castle-like dignity hovered about slowly in the offing, as though uncertain whether to avenge the insults of the day or proceed according to their original design to their eastward attack.

Almost at the rear of the English, with masts shattered and every token of having born the brunt of the engagement, moved a vessel, whose manœuvres had fixed from the first the eyes of all on board the Santa Clara; and when a huge galley was seen moving forward, as though to cut her off from her companion vessels, Stafford gave the word, and a cheer followed the welcome order for bearing down to the rescue. Before the Spaniards had time to pour one broadside into the now silent English vessel, the Santa Clara lay between, and thundering from all her decks, took her whilom sister utterly by surprise, and after a short sharp fight, brought her as a prize into the Solent.

There the vessels were finding anchorage, and boats busily plying between them and Portsmouth, Cowes, and Ryde, in search of provisions alike for men and guns.

Stafford ordered his boat to be lowered, and commanded the attendance of Mark Lynch, for nothing less than a command would have broken into his silence. They took their two chief prisoners with them, Vankirke and the Spanish captain, and rowed to the flag ship, where they could already discern the assembly of brave captains, there met for council, pacing the deck, and standing to watch their arrival with curiosity, as though they were objects of speculation.

Coming alongside, Stafford stood up, and baring his head, craved permission to come on board and report himself to the Lord Admiral.

"Ha!" cried a well-known voice, as a never-to-be-forgotten figure leant over the bulwarks, "those are tones I never thought to hear again! What! Stafford, man, has come from the dead to help me in my pinch?"

"It was you, then, my dear, noble patron!" cried Stafford. "I doubted me it was your old trick of handling your ship."

And as Stafford swung himself up the ship's side, he was at once clasped in Raleigh's arms, ere the Knight, turning round, presented him with full form of courtesy to the venerable Lord Howard of Effingham, as the gentleman whose timeous aid had done himself at least good service, and as also his excellent friend whose shipwreck he had much feared. Accordingly Stafford was called upon for an account of his adventures, which he narrated in his brief, modest style, pointing out Mark Lynch as the brave volunteer who had carried the rope, and who had afterwards by his ingenuity enabled the prisoners to turn the tables upon their enemies.

"Ha, my young comrade," said Raleigh, heartily, "methought there was the making of a sailor and the marring of a squire in you."

"You gave me good advice, sir," said Mark, low and briefly.

"Of that kind that no one ever follows," replied Raleigh. "Have you been at home?" he added, kindly, drawing the youth apart in the desire to prepare him for what had taken place there.

"I have," said Mark, "long enough to know how utterly all is lost to me. Sir, if you have any fresh adventure on which to send a man who has wrecked all—"

"How!" said Raleigh, "would you be off again, when yonder sweet little maiden has been waiting and watching for you all these years?"

A look of intense pain passed over his face as he answered,—

"Not for me. That is all at an end."

Raleigh looked unsatisfied at him, but it was no time when the great captains of England could spend many moments upon a young man's love passages, and he returned again to the Council of War.

Nor did the two young men again meet him until after that great engagement in the Straits of Dover, which was compared to a morris dance. The Santa Clara held her part gallantly in the figure, and in that terrible storm, which did the work of destruction of the enemy, and protection of England, as no heart of flesh, no vessel of oak, could ever have done, she put into the same harbor with Raleigh's ship, and then it was that Sir Walter Raleigh heard Lionel Stafford's tale in its fulness, and understood from him how Mark's bitter enmity had astonished him, and how generously it had been laid aside in the time of peril; how Lionel now could not understand the angry mood which the young man seemed to have so much difficulty in repressing, even while so absolutely fulfilling his hopes by the promise of his sister.

"His sister!" exclaimed Sir Walter.

"Who else could it be but the grave, calm, admirable Grace? I thought his passion strange and uncalled-for, since though her nature be lofty, and I may be beneath her in fortunes, certainly my birth needed no such contempt."

"Where is the lad?" cried Sir Walter, more than half laughing; "let me see him. O! that cross purposes should endure full four years! Where is Master Lynch? Send him to me instantly."

"Sir," cried Stafford, greatly discomposed, "you do not deem that there is any doubt of—"

Raleigh shook himself free of the alarmed startled Stafford, and, waving him back, went to meet Mark Lynch, who, disturbed in the depths of his cabin by a message from Sir Walter, was making his gloomy way through a storm of rain to obey the summons.

"Mr. Lynch," said Raleigh, "I find that I have to congratulate you on having won an admirable brother-in-law."

"You know more of my family affairs than I do," said Mark; "but I am amazed if my sister Grace has taken this time for being wooed."

"Nay," said Raleigh, "as I understood, it was you yourself that promised her."

"I, sir! let me ask who has dared thus to make use of my name?"

"The bridegroom himself,—no other than your captain, Lionel Stafford, who told of your—"

Mark broke in, heedless of all respect,—"Stafford! Stafford! Sir, you are under some marvellous error. He, as I now believe, unwittingly, stole the heart of my betrothed, and to him I yielded her."

"He believes that it was your sister that you granted, and only wondered at your grudging manner."

"My sister!" gasped Mark. "Let me see him, sir. He can be under no such delusion! It is you—pardon me, Sir Walter—who cannot imagine the—the way I have caused myself to be treated. My sister—. But it is all one to me,—the other poor child loves him. The misery he has brought—"

"I think," said Sir Walter kindly, "that if a stranger may judge of the countenance of a maiden as certain names were spoken, it was not that of Stafford that made Mistress Colyton blush and glow, with a tear in her bright eye."

Mark was now spurred into one of his impetuous fits. He strode on to the little inn parlor where Lionel was pacing up and down in almost equal agitation.—Catching him by the hand, he abruptly demanded,—

"Lionel, which is it?"

"Mark! can you doubt? Did you deem me all these years a traitor? Can you imagine that I could prefer that little—" he happily caught himself up before he had become uncomplimentary— "that pretty little child to one so noble, so deeply thinking, as your sister?"

Mark caught him by the hand, and wrung it as he had wrung it in the storm three months ago.

"And this—this explains all!" exclaimed Lionel. "This was the cause of your displeasure! It was from your own heart that you were tearing what you gave to me!"

What skills it to say more? The Armada's battles have been better fought than ever we could fight them; and as for the affairs of the mouth of the Leamy, no one will doubt that Mark easily made his peace with Amise, and that when her ring was restored it was once for all, and also that a quiet, undemonstrative, but very deep love had all along existed in the heart of Grace for the brave and gentle sailor. His share in the treasures of the Santa Clara was enough to form the foundation of his fortunes, and make it not otherwise than prudent that both the marriages should take place at once, and Sir Walter Raleigh came down to Fardel for the express purpose of giving away the two brides.

Old Mrs. Lynch, hearing the name of Mark about the house again, became calm and satisfied, and under the tender care of Amise lived years enough in her gentle feebleness to soften on her son's mind that bitter sense of undutiful cruelty that had caused him so much agony on his first return.

THE END.

CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—The accounts of the effect of the great earthquake in Peru are interesting, because they show something of the agencies by which the face of the earth must frequently, in past times, have been altered. How islands which were mountains have been raised in the sea, and how they sank down again we have read in the cosmological treatises, but we have in this Peruvian earthquake very remarkable confirmation of the theory that the great changes upon the globe have been the result of subterranean commotions. In Peru the face of the country has been changed. Hills have been sunk down, lakes have been made where there were high and dry lands, rivers have dried up in their courses, and new streams run where there were none before. The incidents of this calamity shows on a small scale what might have been done over a great scale before the era of man's occupation of the earth. In the Sandwich Islands it has been noted that there has been a subsidence of a portion of the shore, varying from eight inches to seven feet, the change commencing immediately after the great disaster in Peru. To philosophers these matters are of very great interest.

A countryman, walking along the streets of New York, found his progress stopped by a close barricade of lumber. "What is that for?" said he to a person in the street. "Oh, that's to stop the cholera." "Ah, I have often heard of the board of health, but I never saw one before."

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Ohio, who says he kept sweet potatoes in good sound condition eleven months, gives the following directions:

1. The sweet potato should be gathered in dry weather, if practicable, after arriving at as much maturity as the season allows. A frost that will kill the vines simply, does not necessarily destroy or injure the tubers; but it is injurious to let the remain long in the ground after that circumstance, if the weather should be cold and damp.

2. In handling them, avoid bruising them by throwing them violently against each other, or by any other means, as this will induce decay more than any other mechanical operation. *They should be handled as carefully as eggs.* A tuber may be cut with a knife without injury to its keeping, but a bruise is very often fatal.

3. To keep them in sound condition, it is necessary that they should have a dry atmosphere, a temperature of 55° to 60°, with as little variation as possible, and sufficient ventilation to keep the atmosphere dry, but avoid fluctuations in temperature.

4. When placed in these circumstances, which should be immediately after they are gathered, let them *entirely alone*, and do not disturb them except for use or market, as any handling or assorting after once put in the place to keep, hastens decay.

They may be put in bins of any size, holding hundreds of bushels if desired.—If packed in very dry sand, they will not wilt quite so much but this involves more labor and expense, and does not perhaps preserve them more certainly. Generally, cellars are poor places to keep them, as they are liable to be damp and poorly ventilated.

Should the potato become damp at any time, as is sometimes the case soon after storing, it need not cause alarm. It is caused by the potatoes being colder than the atmosphere around them, and so condensing the moisture in the air. A small increase of heat will soon restore the dryness.

HOW TO GRAFT GRAPE VINES.—A North Carolina farmer gives under the head of "Something Worth Knowing," the following: Cut the graft sometime between the 1st of December and the last of January; pack them away in a box, bedded in wet sand and keep them in a cellar until the leaves of the vine to be grafted are half grown—any how until the sap has ceased to flow. Then dig down below the collar, or the point where the roots of the vine radiate, and hunt for the largest and most thrifty, cut them loose from the collar and with pegs bring them to a perpendicular position. Cut off the end smoothly and graft just as you would an apple tree, leaving at least two buds or eyes and then place a large hill around it, reaching to the top of the graft, covering the upper bud an inch with loose dirt, free from clods; and then, if the graft fails to grow, it is because the grafts had lost their vitality before the work was done. You may have a vine for each runner of the vine grafted—sometimes half a dozen. If the roots are thrifty, they will grow the first summer from 8 to 16 feet in length, and you can thus have a crop of grapes the second year.

Wild vines are the best to graft in because indigenous to the soil in which they grow, and know better than a tame variety at what depth to strike their roots.

PERUVIAN MUMMIES.—The statement that during the recent earthquake at Arica, Peru, five hundred mummies were thrown to the surface, is confirmed by travelers, who report that the desert hills in that region are filled with the desiccated bodies of the aborigines. The preservation of these remains of mortality is attributed to the climate, and also to the soil, which is impregnated with nitre. The bodies of the natives are interred in shallow graves, and the wind removes the light sands covering them, so that even in ordinary times hundreds of so-called mummies, wrapped in coarse grass matting, or in crumbling nets, have been exposed.

ROYAL FAMILY EXPENSES.

The expenses of a family are illustrated by the amount paid annually for the support of Queen Victoria and her household. The Queen receives $1,925,000 a year; the Prince of Wales, $500,000 and wants more; the Duke of Edinburg $10,000; the Crown Princess of Prussia $10,000; Princess Louis of Hesse, $30,000; Princess Christiana, $30,000; the Duchess of Cambridge, $30,000; the Duke of Cambridge, $60,000 besides $17,500 as commander-in-chief. Besides all these, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Duchess of Cambridge's oldest daughter) receives $15,000 a year; the Princess of Teck, $25,000. Then there are the younger children of the Queen still to be provided for, and the Princess of Wales' children.

A wag has truly said, if some Amer could come out of their coffins and read the inscriptions on their tombstones they would think they had got into the wrong grave.

Blind man's buff is supposed to come nearer to genuine human sympathy than any other amusement, because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow-creature.

A bore is a man who persists in talking about himself when you wish to talk about yourself.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known—
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage—
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as a pauper's pottage!

Of all the notable things of earth,
The queerest thing is the pride of birth
Among our "fierce democracy!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten piers—
A thing for laughter, flings and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebeian vocation;
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station.
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes;
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh—wherever it goes—
Is subject to irritation.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.
By the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh Nov. 11, 1868.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF the United States has, by Proclamation set apart the 26th day of November as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His benefits and blessings, so graciously and bountifully bestowed upon our country during the year now closing and

WHEREAS, it is made my duty by law to set apart a day in every year, and by proclamation give notice thereof, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore I, William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, do proclaim the same day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God throughout the State of North Carolina and respectfully and earnestly request all good citizens of the State to join in the observance of the same.

Done at our city of Raleigh, on the eleventh day of November, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the 93rd year of American Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
R. M. DOUGLAS,
Private Secretary.

☞ The expedition reported to be fitting out in this country against Cuba with a view of the annexation of that island to the United States, accounts of which appear in this issue, are believed by some to be sensation stories, while others seem disposed to give credence to the reality of the fillibuster movement.

Our readers will remember there was a movement on foot some time since, in this country, for the purchase of Cuba, and now, as there is a revolution in that island, who knows what the final result may be? At present, we give the accounts of the fillibuster movement for what they are worth.

METEORIC SHOWERS.—The papers every where, in this country, speak of fine meteoric displays from midnight till dawn, on the 14th. A number of our citizens and neighbors witnessed it.

☞ Gov. Holden has set apart the 26th instant to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise. See proclamation.

THE RAILROAD.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that books of subscription for the second division of the N. W. N. C. Railroad have been opened, for the extension of the road from Salem westward.

☞ See Prospectus of Harper's publications. Persons wishing to subscribe for Harper's or any other American magazines, will please apply at the Post-office, where advantageous arrangements may be made.

THE CONCERT.—The concert given on Friday evening last, for church purposes, was well attended, and the audience, no doubt, appreciated the excellent instrumental and vocal music selected expressly for the occasion by our musical *amateurs*. The amount realized was some $60 or $70.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Christmas Fair; Mrs. T. J. Boner wishes to "dye to live and live to dye;" E. L. Hege's "Last Warning." Settlement notice of Hege Bro's.

The Salisbury *Old North State* says corn is now selling in that market at 50 and 55 cents per bushel. Some sales have been made at lower figures.

The Legislature.

This body convened on Monday. In the Senate there was no quorum, while in the House sufficient new members appeared to make up the requisite number. Both Houses then adjourned until Tuesday.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Baron James Rothchilds, the head of the great Banking house, is dead.

Dried Fruit in North Carolina.

The good people of Stokes, Forsythe, Guilford and adjoining counties have discovered that there are other crops worth attending to besides the great staple of tobacco, or even the more necessary articles of corn and wheat.

The following statement, furnished me by a reliable gentleman, well acquainted with the people and their industrious, enterprising, and go-ahead qualities, will show your readers what may be done by those who are determined to avail themselves of the advantages which a kind Providence has placed within their reach.

A merchant residing in the small village of Mount Airy (Surry county, N. C.,) has received into his store in less than two weeks thirty-five thousand pounds of dried apples. A firm in the same place built a large and commodious brick storehouse and paid for it from the profits in the sale of the dried fruit bought and sold by them in one season.

One firm in Salem, N. C., (Vogler's) has sent off this fall eight hundred barrels of dried blackberries, and will probably send two hundred barrels more—the whole worth forty thousand dollars. The dried fruit received and purchased in that small village this season will bring one hundred thousand dollars.

Last year, High Point, a village which has recently sprung up in Guilford county and on the Central road, shipped largely over one million pounds of dried fruit, and will send off a much larger quantity this season.

The village of Kernersville (in Forsythe county,) with scarcely one hundred inhabitants, will send North this Fall from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars worth of dried fruit. One house in this village sent off last Friday thirteen wagon loads (36,000 pounds) of peach stones, which cost fifty cents per bushel; and one lady, in the same place, has collected nearly one bushel of apple seeds, for which she is to receive twenty-five dollars. The two last mentioned articles are bought on commission for nursery men in the North.—*Exchange.*

We see the above going the rounds of the papers, and we presume the figures in our friend's (Mr. Vogler's) case to be correct. We would be obliged to those other merchants of this place, who have shipped produce direct, for their figures, to enable us to give full particulars of the export trade of our town.

"DEMOREST'S MONTHLY."—The Christmas number of this admirably conducted magazine is out, and is really a gem. The fashions are profuse, the contents, literary and artistic, of the highest class. There is a beautifully illustrated Household department, music, and each worth the cost of the magazine. We do not see how any lady can afford to be without it. It has, moreover, none of the frivolity of the ordinary class of fashion magazines, but much of the high tone, and sensible, practical character of the best European Monthlies. Subscribe for it. $3 per year, with a premium. Published at 473 Broadway, N. Y.

The General Result.

From the returns thus far received, the following seems to be a currect summary of the electoral vote for President:

States.	Seymour.	Grant.
Maine,		7
New Hampshire,		5
Vermont,		5
Massachusetts,		12
Connecticut,		6
Rhode Island,		4
Pennsylvania,		26
Ohio,		21
Indiana,		13
Iowa,		8
Illinoise,		16
Michigan,		8
Wisconsin,		8
Minnesota,		4
Kansas,		3
West Virginia,		5
Tennessee,		10
California,		5
Nebraska,		3
Missouri,		11
Florida,*		3
North Carolina,		9
South Carolina,		8
Nevada,		3
New York,	33	
Georgia,	9	
Maryland,	7	
Delaware,	3	
Kentucky,	11	
Alabama,		8
Lousiana,	7	
New Jersey,	7	
Oregon,	3	
Total,	88	203

Arkansas not heard from.

*This State voted through her Legislature.

The majority of the popular vote for Grant is estimated at little over three hundred thousand.

North Carolina will be represented in the 41st Congress as follows:

First District,	C. L. Cobb,	Republican.
Second "	Hon. D. Heaton,	"
Third "	Hon. O. H. Dockery,	"
Fourth "	Hon. J. T. Deweese,	"
Fifth "	Hon. I. G. Lash,	"
Sixth "	Hon. F. E. Shober,	Dem.
Seventh "	Hon. A. H. Jones,	Rep.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Maelstrom of our childhood's geographies is a myth. A late report on the Norwegian fisheries says that it "is so little thought of by the inhabitants that they pass and repass it in their sail vessels at all states of the tide except at certain times in the winter season; and far from drawing in whales and other things that come within its range, it appears to be a favorite resort of the fish of the country, and the fishermen reap a rich piscatorial harvest from its bosom. The greatest rate of the tide in winter does not exceed six miles an hour."

Many Tennessee papers are placing the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of their columns as candidate for the next Governor of Tennessee. There is said to be little doubt that he will receive the democratic nomination.

A letter from the city of Mexico says trade remains dull and all the cotton factories have suspended work, leaving thousands of workmen without employment, for whom public subscriptions are solicited.

The Penitentiary of Indiana has over four hundred convicts, whose labor supports the institution, and the appropriation by the State has not been touched.

Large numbers of Georgians and Alabamians are emigrating to Arkansas.

Large bodies of immigrants are pouring into Western Missouri, and the St. Louis *Republican* claims that the State has gained 250,000 in population since the war.

Lamartine is seventy-eight years old and improving in health. He is unable to write, but dictates.

A company of young men have gone from Rockland, Maine, to Virginia to cut ship timber the coming winter.

Memphis has five companies of armed negroes.

The corn crop of Ohio this year is estimated at 141,000,000 bushels.

No President of the United States up to the present time has had a child born in the White House.

General Grant has already received about 500 written applications for office.—He has given General Badeau, his secretary, orders to destroy all such missives without showing them to him.

Lincoln, Nebraska, must be a pleasant place for a State Legislature to meet. It is said that bands of Sioux and Otoe Indians have encamped near the city, and warn off all traders and bummers generally.

The number of children who attend school in the United States amounts to 5,000,000. They use 20,000,000 books, which cost $18,750,000.

The public debt statement for November 1, shows a total of $2,641,005,572.—Cash in the Treasury, $113,873,019, of which $103,407,985 was coin. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, decreased over $7,500,000 during October.

Cranberries have gone up from $10 to $18 per barrel, owing to the competition of Boston agents, who have been travelling on the Cape and bidding against one another. This makes a difference of $25,000 to the production in that vicinity.

The anchor of the *Merrimac*, weighing 9,000 pounds, has been raised, and is exhibited at Norfolk.

Indianapolis expects to slaughter 70,000 hogs this year. The work will begin next week probably.

FILIBUSTERISM.

AN EXPEDITION TO ANNEX CUBA—FITTING OUT IN NEW YORK—DEPOT AT NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE—THE FILIBUSTERS, THEIR OFFICERS, ARMS, AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

[From the World]

The highly important events that have transpired in Spain during the last five weeks, which have resulted in the overthrowing of the oldest throne on the European Continent, has drawn the attention of adventurous and filibustering Americans to the unprotected or weak state of the defences of the ever faithful Isle of Cuba.

An expedition, or rather series of expeditions, are now in process of fitting out, the objective point of such being some central point for general concentration in the heart of Cuba. These expeditions are severally being organized in New York, Mobile, Boston and New Orleans. The object of these several expeditions, when united is the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Communication has been established between the leading insurgents now in arms against the authority of the Captain-General Lersundi, and the different chiefs of the movement in the United States.

In New York city the acknowledged leader of the filibustering movement is a Col. George W. Gibbons, who has held a commission and served in the volunteer force during the late war. Colonel Gibbons is about twenty-eight years of age, is a man of powerful frame, and when a mere lad, served under the ill-fated Gen. William Walker, in his Nicaraguan filibustering movement.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the movement is as follows:

There will be three points of departure, viz:

First—From the city of New York twenty-five hudred men will embark in a steamer now chartered. These men will be armed with revolvers, but will not have with them any large arms or artillery, as it will be impossible to evade the United States authorities with a supply of muskets or ammunition. But the vessel will carry twenty days provisions for the number of men which will be debarked at some point on the coast from which they will march to the mountains. Once there it will be impossible to drive them from their stronghold until the native patriots have rallied in good numbers.

Second—The expedition from Boston will consist of eight hundred men, unarmed, but well officered by men who have served in New England regiments. These men will all take with them twenty days provisions, so as to enable the Cuban patriots to remain in their defences and resist the Spanish veterans. If possible, a battery of small howitzers will accompany this part of the general movement.

But the main and most important movement will be from New Orleans, the Mobile contingent co-opperating with the principal column from Lousiana.

Three thousand men will leave New Orleans in fifteen days from this date. They will be conveyed by a large and fast screw steamer, and with her or at a different day or night, another fast vessel will sail, carrying stores, artillery and provisions for five thousand men. This body will be under Gen. Harry Hays, or Gen. Charles F. Henningsen, of Nicaraguan and Hungarian revolutionary fame.

Colonel James Kerrington, formerly of the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, is to have a seperate command in the New York contingent. Col. Gibbons has been the recipient of ninety-four letters offering assistance, within the past few days, and two well known merchants in this city have offered sixty thousand dollars worth of shot and ammunition towards the cause.

CUBA.

GRAND REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION—CUBA TO BE THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STATE OF THE UNION.

The air of our city was filled yesterday morning with startling rumors of a secret filibustering project on foot to annex by force the island of Cuba to the United States. The details appeared in one of the morning journals, with such apparent accuracy that men believe by faith what otherwise they "couldn't see." To cool their feverish excitement and allay any apprehensions of a foreign war growing out of this scheme, we present our readers with the soothing antidote of some reliable information on the subject.

A few mornings since an advertisement appeared in one of our city papers requesting all citizens, military and naval officers, and others who were interested in the annexation of Cuba to this country, to call at 446 Broome street where they could be furnished with confidential communications. Led by an irrisistible impulse to be in the confidence of the projectors of such a scheme, our reporter visited the designated headquarters and introduced himself to Col. Gibbons, General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of Cuba. The headquarters were found to be a real estate office, with placards posted around the walls, "To let and for sale." The only ornamentation was at one end of the office in the shape of a portrait of Jefferson Davis, of the C. S. A. The Colonel himself, a powerful deep-chested man, with pleasant eyes and solid jaws, sat in an armchair talking earnestly in low voice with a gentleman at his side. Our reporter having stated his object, the Colonel volunteered to give him all the information sought for. Resting himself upon the arm of his chair, he said:

THE COLONEL'S STATEMENT.

"The scheme we have in view is perfectly legilimate, and there is nothing but minor details to keep from the public. Our object is simply to assist in making Cuba a Republic, and adding her to the United States, where she properly belongs. There is to be no thieving, robbery, murder or filibustering about it. Why seventy per cent of the inhabitants of the island are in favor of throwing off their allegiance to Spain, and already 12,000 revolutionists are in arms. We propose to join them, and the object is laudable. As for the report which appeared in the *World*, it is almost entirely false. No reporter representing himself as such has had an interview with me. I used no such language as he reports. His figures are all wrong, and his information absurd. I think the reason of that paper for putting me in such a ridiculous light is because I fought against it in the late campaign."

THE COLONEL HAS SEEN WAR.

After this illustration the Colonel, in reply to an inquiry, stated that he served in the One Hundredth New York Volunteers, and that none but trustworthy men were enlisted in the present cause.

THE LIBERATING ARMY.

"We now have," he said, "10,000 men enrolled, and in less than thirty days they will be landed in Cuba. This force is divided into four divisions, under able commanders, and for the present I am General-in-Chief, or *ad interim*, I might say"—and the Colonel smiled at the joke. "The starting points will be Portland, Boston, New York, and Key West, where the forces will concentrate. From there it is but a six hours' sail to the island. The Spanish regulars there are few, and in the face of our old soldiers they will not stand. This annexation scheme is entirely my own. I thought of it two years ago, and have been working at it ever since. Our organization now is complete, and events in Cuba are ripe for revolution and annexation. This is all legitimate. The United States Government can't touch us, and won't. The Marshals will be instructed to look for us anywhere but on the coast. There is no such word as fail. I have been to see Santa Anna's agent and many Spaniards and Cubans, who are enthusiastic in the cause. Santa Anna, however, is shaky—can't trust him. Our boys are all true Union blue. I am going on to Washington soon, where I have many friends in and out of the Government who sympathize with this movement. I entertain no fears of its success."

In closing, he remarked; "The *Sun* is the only paper to which I have furnished any official information on this subject, and I know it will present me and the noble cause in which I am engaged in a just and favorable light before the public."

Having acknowledged the distinguished honor of an official interview, our reporter left the headquarters of the Liberating Army of Cuba, having forgotten, however, until too late, to enroll his name upon the list of heroes yet to be.—*N. Y. Sun.*

State Penitentiary.

The Commissioners appointed to locate the State Penitentiary, have selected a spot about half a mile above Lockville, on this side of Deep river, two miles above Haywood, in Chatham county, and about eight miles this side of Pittsboro'. They have bought 8,000 acres of land, upon which are minerals of various kinds, with sufficient water power for all purposes. They paid for it $100,000 in State bonds. The Commissioners will proceed immediately to erect a stockade enclosing about four acres, and the necessary buildings inside of it for the convicts, so that they may be put to work getting out rock for the building and levelling, grading and preparing the foundation of it. The site is thought to be very eligible and advantageous in every way. Geographically, it is known to be the exact center of the State.

The Governor has addressed a circular to the sheriffs of the State, directing them to report to him the number of convicts under their charge, together with the crimes for which they were convicted, with a view to direct such as he may think proper to designate for the purpose, to be put in the stockade to work.—*Standard.*

Very Important News from Spain in Reference to Cuba.

We have two very interesting items of news from the other side, in reference to Cuba. The first is that under the advice of the generals of the army, the Government at Madrid has determined to send a military force of nine thousand men and four batteries to Cuba to suppress the insurrection there; the second is a report from Madrid to the Independence Belge that the provisional government of Spain never will sell the "ever-faithful island" to the United States.

Putting these two items together they are very significant. An insurrection in Cuba, which in Madrid is believed to call for a regular military force of nine thousand, and in addition to the regular local troops and the vessels of war which will go out with the new Captain-General Dulce, must be a pretty serious affair. The local authorities of the island *ad interim* have, we suspect, suppressed the fact as to the actual condition of things in the interior, from the apprehensions that if the facts were known in the United States the fillibusterers would be down upon them, and in a speedy fulfillment of the American idea, make short work of the question of "manifest destiny."

Among our advertisements yesterday was one which, upon its face, amounted to a call for volunteers of "military and naval experience" to assist in the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It is probable that this purpose underlies the revolutionary movement in the island, and that the provisional home government has got wind of it and is resolved not to let this productive piece of property slip thro' its fingers into the possession of the United States without a fair equivalent.—These nine thousand soldiers from Spain, then, are coming over to Cuba to take care of the fillibusters. As for the report that the new government at Madrid will never dispose of the Island to the United States, it simply means that the cession will not be made until it can no longer be avoided. From the complete exhaustion of the Spanish treasury, however, and from the impoverished condition of the Spanish people, we are inclined to think that in a short time the sale of Cuba will be imperatively necessary to keep the home government on its legs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Official notice is given of the ratification of the treaty with the Kansas Indians, which secures their removal from that State. The tribes to be removed are the Senecas, Shawnees, Quawpaws, Peorias, Kaskoskias, Weas, Piankershaws, Mernics, Ottawas, and certain Wyandottes. Some of them renounce their tribal allegiance and will become citizens, and the remainder will be located on reservations in the Indian country.

Fight with an Alligator.

The following is an account of a hard fight between a man named Hitt and a seven foot allegator in Texas: Hitt was at work in a tan yard. He went to work as usual in the morning, but during the night the alligator took possession and was in the vat when Hitt left off work the evening before. On arriving at the yard next morning, Hitt entered the vat without discovering the intruder, and took hold of a side of lether and pulled and tugged, but could not raise the hide, and calling to his son to assist him in raising it. He had not yet discovered the monster lying on the side nearly covered with a tan ooze. He heard a splash behind him, and thought it was his son. Not so, however, the alligator had made a lunge at him, but only caught the seat of his breeches. Thinking his son had missed his grab, he bawled out to him, "What the devil are you pulling at me for? Why dont you take hold of the hide?" His son answered, "Pap, I ain't there." Apolodorus relates that Theseus sat so long on a rock that he grew to it, so that when Hercules tore him forcibly away he left the neither part of the man behind him. Mr. Hitt had a narrow escape from a similar fate. He screwed himself around, minus the seat of his breeches, to see the monster in battle array face to face, confined within the limits of the tan vat. The alligator, known by those acquainted with the brute, is "like him who has his quarrel just," doubly armed, being able to knock down a man or an animal with a blow of his tail as well as to break bones with his ponderous jaws; but in this case the sides of the vat interposed and kept the beast from bringing its rear into the fight. Hitt struck out with his fist, but finding the coat of his adversary too much for such assaults, leaped upon his back and played Kentuck with his thumbs, bringing something more than the fabled tears in the eyes of the crocodile. In the meantime the boy had run to the house after Mr. G. and his gun. In the great hurry and excitement Mr. G. presented his gun cocked, at some huge mass. Hitt as is turned out, was on top, his body elevated about twelve degrees. Mr. G. standing nearly over them, in a shooting position. Hitt saw the danger, but too much exhausted to speak, disengaged his hands and elevated them, when Mr. G. fired killing the animal. Hitt recovering a little from his exhaustion, sang out; "What did you shoot for? I had him whipped all to putting the strings on him."

RICHARDS' EXCURSION.

A Buffalo Hunt by Railroad—Rare Sport.

OUR START.

Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen were at the K. C. Depot of the U. P. E. D. R. R. last Tuesday, to avail themselves of the latest novelty of the age—a buffalo hunt by railroad. All came fully prepared to meet buffalo, kiote, redskin, or everything else in the way.—The rain poured down in torrents when the conductor shouted

ALL ABOARD!

And away we flew. Before we had got comfortably seated and our arms stowed away, and our bedding and provisions secured, the brakeman yelled "Lawrence!" Here we were joined by reinforcements of pleasure hunters. Topeka and Wyandotte both sent their delegation of ladies and gentlemen. All were soon in their places, and your correspondent had an opportunity of reviewing

OUR PARTY,

consisting of about two hundred, which was one rarely to be met with in the West. We had some of the youth and beauty of Kansas City, and gentlemen representing nearly all the Eastern States and cities—Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Newark, and Plymouth, Ohio; also many Western gentlemen of the sporting and pugilistic profession, bound to Ellsworth and Sheridan. A party of light-figured

PICKPOCKETS

soon gave evidence of their presence in our midst, by relieving an English tourist of his pocket book, and three or four more gentlemen soon complained of losing their purses, several hundred dollars being taken before we reached Ellsworth and Hays City, where many strange, hard-looking customers left us. The first night out we staid at Ellsworth, and next morning we continued our journey. The daylight revealed to us our first view of

THE PLAINS.

It was indeed a grand sight; far, far away on each side, before and behind, an immense dry-land ocean, peopled by game of every description. The Railroad seemed but a slender thread connecting us with civilization and home. Soon after leaving Ellsworth, the buffalo became visible, but not close to the track. Antelope, wolves and prairie dogs became more numerous as we neared

HAYS CITY AND FORT.

This is the finest site for a city on the route, having plenty of timber and water, a fine town site, and a more respectable set of inhabitants than at Ellsworth and Sheridan. The fort stands on a beautiful plateau, about one mile from the city.—Leaving Hays we were soon in the midst of the game, and Spencer's, Smith and Wesson's and Henry rifles, as well as Needle guns, were put in order for the fray.—Soon the cry of

BUFFALO

was heard, and the excitement became intense as the first shot was fired from the locomotive. Another moment and we were alongside a herd of the clumsy monsters, within one hundred yards of the track. Onward they roll, snorting and kicking, vainly attempting to outrun our iron horse to cross the track to join the herd on the other side. The gallant engineer, rifle in hand, put his engine to her highest speed. We gain on them. Hurrah! Cheer after cheer is heard, and the battle opens. Volley after volley is poured into the shaggy, hairy sides of the black monsters, and

THE HUNT

was commenced in earnest. Both sides of the cars were bristling with rifles, and a continued fusilade was kept up for over one hundred miles. The section men working on the track crouched flat to the ground as we shot our way along. All was excitement—laughter, cheering, as buffalo after buffalo came to his knees and yielded up his life to our prowess. Sundown found us at the end of the road, at

SHERIDAN.

This is one of the hardest places your correspondent ever saw. The town consists merely of pine shanties and tents, and is peopled with the most reckless set of men in the world. While we were here the night was made reckless with curses, yells, whoops, and shooting—they were fighting all night. Next morning one man was reported killed and several wounded. This seems to be the custom at Sheridan—to kill less than two men is considered a poor day's work there. We found large numbers of Mexican trains loading for Chihuahua, Pueblo and Santa Fe. They treated us to a supper of jerked buffalo and hominy, but we declined their hospitality, preferring

WHITEHEAD'S RESTAURANT CAR,

where we were supplied with oysters, game, and everything else, served in style at Kansas City prices. He did a good business, and gave satisfaction to all. No excursion is complete without Whitehead and his well-spread table. Morning dawned and we start for our

RETURN HOME.

Glad to get out of such a hard place, our spirits raised with the sun. The day was clear and warm. Buffalo and antelope were more numerous than on the day before. By the politeness of Engineer Williamson we were enabled to take a ride on the locomotive, where we had a better opportunity to bring down some game, which were thickly scattered along the track. Going home we were enabled to get some of the spoils, which had been brought in by the

COLORED TROOPS,

who fought so nobly, (as they tell us) at Coyote. We took up a party we had left on our upward-bound trip. They had been out on foot and brought in as many hams as they could drag along. They were accompanied by some Black Boys in Blue a part of the way, but when about three miles from the road, the darkies' courage forsook them, and they deserted the hunt, saying: "Fore God, massa, we's feared to go no furder. Ingin right ober dar!" and back they came.

DEAD BUFFALO

were scattered on each side of the track, showing how acurate our fire had been of the day before. We started to head off a large herd from the track and at the first fire brought down one and crippled several more. The brakes were set, the train stopped, and in ten minutes the buffalo was cut up and on board.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

By the mistake of some person the train was added to the regular train and would not stop for us to get our game. The conductor on the Western Division was surly and very unaccomodating. The engineer, to the contrary, was willing and anxious to stop for us, and Williamson is my ideal of an engineer. Conductor Barnard afforded us every privilege to make the trip pleasant, and we take pleasure in saying that

RICHARDS

succeeded in making this excursion the best excursion ever known to those who were lucky enough to be on it. Let those who love fun, sport and pleasure try a trip to the Buffalo Grounds. BECKETT.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts,
Beeswax, 35 cents,
Beef, 3 for fore and 5 for hindquarter,
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality,
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 90 and 75 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 60 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*. 25
" *Plums*. 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7; Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarified 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Eggs, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs: Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs: Clover seed 46 lb

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6.00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

CHRISTMAS FAIR!

On the 11th and 12th of December there will be a **FAIR OF FANCY WORK AND PLAIN SEWING**, held under the auspices of the members of the

CHURCH AID SOCIETY,

in the rooms of the Male Academy. Every variety of

Needle and Ornamental Work

will be exposed for sale; and the ladies trust that all wishing to purchase

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

will, by procuring them at this Fair, gratify their own taste, and greatly add to the amount needed for the renovation of the interior of our Church, to which purpose all the proceeds will be applied.

On both days the doors will be open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 20, 1868. 6-td

RAIL-ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Mt. Airy Rail Road meeting, on the 3rd of October, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth, and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. M. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; and O. J. Lehman, at Bethania, commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the second division of said road, (viz.: from Salem to Mt. Airy.) The books will be opened on the 1st day of December, and closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON.

Nov, 1868.

Dye to Live, and Live to Dye!

MRS. T. J. BONER would respectfully inform her friends, customers, and the public generally, that she is still Dyeing Gentlemens' Clothing, and Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Hats, Gloves, Nets, Ribbons, &c., &c., black, brown, maroon, magenta, solphorine, &c., at prices to suit the times. Cash or Barter.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1868. 6-tf

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869,

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay by above required, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand is very moderate one, therefore let us straighten up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 5-tf.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS
MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868. 5-2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BENJE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.

1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

nov13-2w Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th "
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	11th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	15th "
" Crim's X Roads,	Wednesday	16th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th "
" Turner's Hotel,	Monday,	21 st "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4-tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense, for $7. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Vol. XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov20-6, New York.

"Unquestionably the best illustrated work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired it merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the two monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every club of Five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov20- New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly Colored Fashion Plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Recorder.*

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers *at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.*

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 20, 1868. New York.

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1869.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receiwt of $4 00

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

How to Remit.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, OR, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)	$2,50
4 copies	6,00
5 " (and one *gratis*)	8,00
8 " (and one *gratis*)	12,00
One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*	4,00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a mit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

Address, H. PETERSON, & CO.,
319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

John E. Cooke's New Novel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,
No. 459 Broome St., New York,

Have in press, to be ready in October:

MOHUN:

OR

THE LAST DAYS OF LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,
Serving in Virginia;
FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.
BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,
Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc.

—:o:—

THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. LEE, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART," "THE FLIGHT," "THE TRENCHES," "THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

Price, $2,25, post free on receipt of its cost.

—:o:—

FURNISHED ON THE SAME TERMS AS "MOHUN."

"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST"

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

—:o:—

☞ *Both of the above books for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers in town and country.*

F. J. HUNTIGTON & Co., Pub.
459 BROME ST. NEW-YORK.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guaranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

TRY US. Address,
JAMES T. MONROE, & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers.
3-3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

SALEM ALMANACS.

BLUM'S
Farmers' and Planters'
ALMANAC
FOR 1869.

For Sale at the **BOOK STORE,**

WHOLESALE AND RETA IL.

PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 1 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO. CRANE, *Col.*

Oct. 16, 1868. By JOB WORTH, *Dep. Col.*

Free until January, 1869.

—:o:—

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

FREE FOR ONE QUATER OF A YEAR IF ORDERED NOW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remmitting in advance will receive THE HOME JOURNAL for the following periodicals at the reduced rates specified.

	Reduced Rates.	*Full Rates.*
Home Journal and Harper's Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
" " Harper's Weekly	5 00	7 75
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" " Atlantic Monthly,	5 00	7 75
" " Putnam's Monthly	5 00	7 75
" " The Galaxy,	5 00	7 75
" " Eclectic Magazine,	6 00	8 75
" " Riverside "	3 50	6 75
" " Our Young Folks,	3 50	6 75
" " Blackwood's Mag.,	5 00	7 75
" " Westminst'r Rev.,	5 00	7 75
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" " any two of the above 5 British Publications,	7 25	11 75
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LIBRARY, THE BOUDOIR AND THE FIRESIDE,

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MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
3 Park Place, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every way—indeed it is now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought that General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a surpassingly fine society journal and light literature weekly, but I think you will agree with me that it has advanced considerably under its present editors.—Rev. Dr. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is *par excellence*, the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes so nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers *front a front* with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating and social, without the usual stopping and catering to the baser sensational elements.—The Ballston, (N. Y.) Journal.

VERMICELLI & MACAROSS

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

ob. 23, 1868 26-

A FRESH OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Bleached and Brown
Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Trimmings,

HATS AND SHOES.

Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats,
Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses' Shoes, Childrens' Shoes,

DRUGS

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c. Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queens and Glassware,

a full assortment

COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,

Tanner's and Coal Oil,

Sole Leather, Salt,

Iron, Nails,

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter, for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds,
WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS,
FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEES WAX,
FEATHERS, RAGS,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accommodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.,

Salem, Nov. 1868.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
SAYINGS OF DOW.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

For sale by BLUM'S

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION**, with improvements thereon, consisting of good DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,

and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES**, embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c. J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE *Post Office Building*,

CORN STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....B UM

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Every Man His Own Lawyer

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various [illegible]

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will [illegible] a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order,
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

For sale by BLUM'S

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price;

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionaries, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Worcester's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speaker, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Astronomy—Davies' and Loomis'.
Slatterson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*

David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,

Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes, A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Passand Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound in cl
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels,
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels,

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia.

A lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are unfurnished as to the Mail Postage, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	60 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

☞ All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,
Hillside Library,
Rosebud Stories,
Arabian Nights,
Aesop's Fables,
Nutshell of Knowledge,
Paul and Virginia,
Hans Anderson's Stories,
Old and New Testament Naratives.
Rollo Books,
Sunnybank Stories,
Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Gulliver's Travels,
Story Book of Wond's
Robinson Crusoe,
Young Marooners,
Rollo Story Books,

Martin Rattlery or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist, A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Monarch and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL, MORAL, SCIENTIFIC

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,

DOMESTIC,

AND FOREIGN NEWS

The PRESS will also contain a pageor choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines nonpariel, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small [illegible] enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

Town CARDS, L. V. BLUM,

Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES,

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb. 1868.